

1) The scientific study of human language is called

- **linguistics**
- morphemes
- lexemes

2) is a scientist who investigates human language in all its facets (aspects): its structure, its use, its history,

- **A linguist**
- linguistics
- morphemes

3) Linguistics has different branches, including, phonetics and phonology, semantics, pragmatics, sociolinguistics, syntax, morphology,

- **true**
- mis

4) concerned with the sounds and sound systems of language

- Semantics
- **Phonetics and phonology**

5) studies the meaning of words and sentences

- **Semantics**
- Phonetics and phonology

6) Morphology

- Pragmatics
- Syntax
- **all the above**

7) studies language in context and the influence of situation on meaning.

- **Pragmatics**
- Syntax

8) studies the rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences in a

language

- **Syntax**
- Pragmatics

9) is the study of the forms of words. It is the study of the ways in which words are built up from smaller units 1

- Syntax
- **Morphology**

10) is concerned with the study of the internal structure of words, and the rules by which words are formed.2

- **Morphology**
- Pragmatics

11) Morphology comes from the Greek Morph=-----ology=-----

- **form and study**
- go and sound

12) is a unit of expression which has universal intuitive (natural/innate) recognition by native speakers, in both spoken and written language.

- **A word**
- Morphology

13) is a dictionary word that can be realized by word-forms. The word-form is the orthographic or phonological shape in which a lexeme occurs.

- **A lexeme**
- A word

14) is the smallest linguistic element capable of having a meaning or grammatical function

- Morphology
- **Morpheme**

15) Morpheme is the smallest linguistic element capable of having a-----or -----

- **meaning or grammatical function**
- word or sound

16) Morphemes have no internal structure other than phonological structure.

- **true**

- mis

17) types of morphemes

- Free Morphemes

- Bound Morphemes

- **all the above**

18) are morphemes which can occur as independent words.

- **Free Morphemes**

- Bound Morphemes

19) are morphemes which cannot normally stand alone, but are attached to other morphemes to form a word;

- **Bound Morphemes**

- Free morphemes:

20) re-, -ive, -at(e), -io, -s' are:

- **Bound Morphemes**

- Free morphemes:

21) 'act, active, time, schedule' are:

- **Free morphemes:**

- Bound Morphemes